NSC BRIEFING

21 December 1954

SOVIET REACTIONS TO GERMAN REARMAMENT

- I. Prime goal of Soviet foreign policy is to prevent agreement on West German rearmament:
 - A. Here Soviet faces loss of first round.
 - B. This loss could force Soviet re-examination
 "soft" policy--might lead to more vigorous
 action. Further, they have lost "face" by
 failure to block ratification of Paris Agreements.
 - C. Hence, in period ahead, unusual vigilance required.
 - D. Soviet realize ratification is not rearmament:
 that will be 2-3 years between ratification
 and any substantial German military force
 in being.

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- E. Timing of Soviet action will depend upon their judgment as to course which will both maintain their prestige and prevent ultimate German rearmament within NATO Alliance.
- II. In attempt prevent ratification Paris Agreements,
 Moscow has made series public threats:
 - A. To strengthen Soviet Bloc's own war machine (this may be effected propaganda-wise by budget-juggling).
 - B. To continue indefinitely division of Germany, occupation of Austria.
 - C. To scrap both Franco-Soviet and AngloSoviet treaties (military assistance against
 - German aggression).

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 B. To refuse further negotiation with West.
- III. These out-in-open steps have been coupled with vigorous private pressures.

- A. Direct private pressure on French and

 Austrian ambassadors; soft words to Yugoslavs, Indonesians, Burmese, others.
- B. Widespread Soviet intrigue among French deputies.
 - 1. In particular, French Senator Leo Hamon told SPD leader Ollenauer that MendesFrance was actually against Paris Agreements, would approve resolution for
 2-year delay implementation, pending possible negotiation with USSR.
 - 2. (See DeGaullist resolution, info--being checked).
- IV. Possible Soviet will make moves after ratification in order show they not bluffing and to alert waverers (particularly in France and Germany) to consequences German rearmament. Such moves include:

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- A. Restrict border crossings between West and East Zone Germany and between Western and Eastern sectors Berlin.
- Put pressure on Austria (note AM press).
- Possible Communist attempts foment political strikes in France.
- Break off disarmament negotiations.
- Renewed propaganda attack on US "atomic invasion" of Europe and on use of American bases for atomic warfare. [Note L. Butan F. Increase pressures on Finland.
- G. Increase Soviet support of Chicom belligerency. 25X1X7

V. In contrast these possibilities,

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believes that, as last gasp to prevent

ratification, Soviet will formally propose -

Conclusion Austrian treaty on basis Western proposals at Berlin Conference.

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- B. Reunification Germany plus free elections, without prior withdrawal occupation forces.
- C. In exchange, abandonment German rearmament (Germany allowed only border guards and police force and forbidden to join any military or economic bloc prior 1999).
- D. Establishment all-European security system, including USA, with guarantee of neutralized Germany.
- VI. Even if Soviet continues "soft" line in Europe, may nevertheless back Peiping's "tough" line in Asia, aimed first at US, secondarily at UK.
 - A. This indicated by Kremlin's support of Chicom re Formosa.
 - B. Can also expect propaganda exploitation of Hammarskjold Peiping mission, including:
 - 1. Piracy charges;
 - 2. Inquiry on UN disposition of POW's from

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- C. On active side, can expect:
 - 1. continued harrassment offshore islands;
 - 2. increased aid to Viet Minh.
- D. In contrast this "tough" line, Bloc will continue cultivation of Japan, India, Burma, Indonesia.
- VII. All in all, this time to be ready for surprises but probably no immediate danger of Soviet
 action which would lead to war.